

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: Connie Baozhen Lin Confirmation No. 2724
Serial No.: 10/735,540 Art Unit: 1618
Filed : December 12, 2003 Examiner: Jake M. Wu
For : VANILLIN POLYMERS FOR USE IN DARKENING THE SKIN

Commissioner For Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Washington, D.C. 20231

DECLARATION UNDER 37 CFR 132

I, Connie Baozhen Lin, declare and state that:

1. I am a citizen of the United States of America, residing at 15 Reid Ave., Belle Mead, New Jersey 08502.
2. I have a Ph.D. degree from Boston University, an M.S. degree from Shanghai Institute of Pharmaceutical Industry, and a B.S. degree from Shanghai Medical University.
3. I have been employed by Johnson & Johnson since 1998. I am presently a Senior Research Fellow for Johnson & Johnson Consumer and Personal Products Worldwide, division of Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., working in the Skin Biology Group.

CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.8

I hereby certify that, on the date shown below, this correspondence is being transmitted to the USPTO via the electronic filing system in accordance with 37 CFR 1.6(a)(4).

 / /

Date:

(type or print name of person certifying)

4. I am one of the co-inventors of the above-identified application and have read the Office Action dated December 13, 2007.

5. I prepared several different reaction products from the monomers caffeic acid, L-DOPA (L-dihydroxyphenylalanine), aloin, and vanillin using the methods described in Examples 1 and 2 of the application. Table 1 provides the details of the reaction products made. Polymers C1 and C2 were comparative, while Polymers 1 and 2 were according to the invention.

Table 1

POLY-MER	MONO-MER 1	MONO 1 MASS (G)	MONO-MER(S) 2	MONO 2 MASS (G)	RATIO	PROTO-COL*	POLY MASS	Y(%)
C1	Aloin	4.67	Caffeic acid	2.33	2:1	A	5.59	80
C2	Aloin	4.67	Caffeic acid	2.33	2:1	B	8.08g	>100
1	Aloin	3.5	Vanillin/L-DOPA	3.5	3:2:1	A	4.76	68
2	Aloin	2.5	Vanillin	4.50	1:1.8	A	2.26	32

*See Example 1 for description of preparation Protocols A-C.

6. Each of the reaction products was tested for solubility in distilled water as described in Example 2 of the specification. Table 2 shows the results.

Table 2

POLY-MER	COLOR	SOLUBILITY	ABSORBANCE 300NM	SKIN DEPOSITION
C1	Black	Oily precipitate	*N/D	*N/D
C2	Dark brown	Oily precipitate	*N/D	*N/D
1	Black-brown	High	0.63	++
2	Black-brown	Medium-high	0.6	++++

* N/D: not determined.

7. Comparative Polymers C1 and C2 were not useable. They were not soluble in distilled water and instead formed oily precipitates. In contrast, Polymers 1 and 2 according to the invention had medium/high to high solubility in distilled water. Moreover, when deposited on human skin and tested in the manner described in Example 2 of the specification, they each produced visible color on the skin that remained after water washing. Polymer 2 also remained on the skin even after washing with soap.

8. I, Connie Baozhen Lin, further declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further declare that the statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 35 USC §1001, Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or patent issuing thereon.

Date: _____

12/8/08


Connie Baozhen Lin